RAINES BILL ATTACKED

MR PLATT'S ORDERS NOT LIKELY TO BE OBEYED.

MEASURE AS IT STANDS-ELLSWORTH CALLS A "CONFERENCE," NOT A CAUCUS, ON

IT-NO DECISION REACHED.

[BT TELEGRAPH TO TIE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Feb. 26.-The Raines Liquor Tax bill in difficulty. It was inspected for several hours 3-day at a secret conference of the Republican Senators and then was laid on the table for another microscopic examination to-morrow sight. This does not indicate that Mr. Platt's orders that it should be passed this week will be

Senator Ellsworth innocently exploded the gunporder which has been gathering under the bill. He distributed letters this morning, informing the Republican Senators that a caucus would be held on the Raines bill as soon as the Senate should adjourn later in the day. It was reported that just before the Senate met Mr. Ellsworth received word from Thomas C. Platt by telephone from New-York that the Raines bill must be hurried through, and politicians took this to be an indication that Mr. Platt was getting anxious to secure the numerous offices which will prac- as those of members of his Board. tically be in his gift when the bill becomes a law.

Mr. Ellsworth soon learned, however, that a good many of the Republican Senators would refuse to attend a caucus on the bill. Senator Pavey, of New-York, and the three Republican Senators from Erie County, Lamy, Seibert and George A. Davis, all said that they would not attend a caucus on the bill in its present shape, believing it to be injurious to the interests of their constituents. Opposition to the bill had been expected from these Senators, but Mr. Ellsworth soon learned that one of the most influential Republicans in the Senate, Mr. Parsons, of Rochester, who ordinarily attends a caucus with as much joy as he eats his breakfast, had strong objections to a caucus on the Raines bill. Then it been here yesterday. Mr. Parsons suggested to Senator Ellsworth that he might better call a "conference" on the Raines bill and not a caucus. In that case, Mr. Parsons said, he thought the attendance would be larger. Senator Ellsworth is a man of remarkable caution and not averse to taking advice. He recognized a danger signal in Mr. Parsons's talk and at once, as it were, whistled down brakes by announcing that the meeting of the Republican Senators would be only a "con-The difference between a conference and a caucus is that in the former you may say what you please and vote as you please and not be bound afterward in the Legislature, whereas in the case of a caucus you submit your will to that of the majority.

## THE MEN WHO THREATEN. The conference was held in the big room of

the Senate Finance Committee. The Senators | stop his present methods." went into the room at 1:30, sent for sandwiches at 2:30, and did not emerge from the room until In the mean time they hal gone over the Raines bill, section by section, and had put forward objections to it in such number that Seaafor Raines must have felt that he had made a large number of errors. Senator Malby was elected chairman and Senator Stewart secretary. There were also present Senators Ballantine, Brown, Chahoon, Daley, Charles Davis, George A. Davis, Ellsworth, Ford, Harrison, Higble, Higgins, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Lamy, Mullin, Nussbaum, Page, Parsons, Pavey, Raines, Seibert, Sheppard, Stranahan, Tibbits, Wieman, bite, Wilcox and Wray. There was one Republican absentee, Senator Lexow, who was understood to be brain-weary in consequence of his Greater New-York report. Senator Coggeshall hardly attend even a conference bill, as he was opposed to it. His ground of objection is that it imposes too high a tax on investigating committee." the rural hotel-keeper.

The conference had scarcely been called to order when Senator George A. Davis, of Erie, said he wished it to be understood that if the gathering was a caucus he should at once leave the room. If it was a conference, where objections to the bill could be stated, he would gladly remain. Senator Ellsworth assured Senator Davis that the meeting was merely a conference.

It was then decided that the bill should be read section by section. Objection was made to almost every section. The objections came from rison, Lamy, Parsons, Pavey, Seibert, Sheppard, Wieman, White and Wray. There are twelve Republican Senators out of thirty-five who see great objections to passing the bill.

The city Republicans, led by Parsons, of Rochester, strenuously objected to that feature of the bill which declares that one-half of the They demanded that the cities should have at least two-thirds of the proceeds of the liquor tax. Senator Parsons represents part of the liquor tax.

Senator Parsons represents part of the city of Rochester. In that city are situated some of the largest beer breweries in the United States, and nearly all of them are in Mr. Parsons's district. He vehemently attacked the bill, declaring that it discriminated against ale and beer and in favor of "hard" drinks. The distillers, he said, were believed to be behind the Raines bill. In Pennsylvania there had been a large increase in the amount of whiskey sold. This was in consequence of the discrimination against the sale of heer amount of wriskey sold. In was in consequence of the discrimination against the sale of bee and ale. Mr. Parsons argued that a far lighter State tax ought to be imposed on the sellers of beer and ale, which he considered "temperance" drinks.

crinks.

Senator Brackett, of Saratoga, to every one's surprise, also assailed the bill. Saratoga, he declared, had a big summer population. Some visitors went to the big, expensive hotels and others to the small hotels. There ought to be a difference in the rate of taxation of the smaller hotels and the big hotels. In New-York City also the Fifth Avenue Hotel could pay a tax which ought not to be required of the smaller hotels.

Senator White of Syracose, seconded Senator

Senator White, of Syracuse, seconded Senator Parsons in his demand that a lower tax should be imposed upon the dealers in ale and heer than upon those who sold whiskey and brandy. Senator Sheppard offered some objections on the part of the wine dealers.

Senator Raines, of course, defended his measure, and made a long speech dilating upon the glory which would come upon the Legislature if it should pass the measure.

The Senators found, after a long talk, that they could not come to an agreement on the

hey could not come to an agreement on the proposed amendments to the bill, and it was ecided to adjourn the conference until to-mor-

FIVE MILLIONS FOR THE STATE.

ENATOR RAINES ESTIMATES THE MONEY AD-VANTAGES OF HIS BILL. ny, Feb. 26.-Senator Raines to-day, in dis-

tains the receipts which are expected under the tains Liquor Tax bill, said:

The seven cities having over 50,000 population to the census of 1892-New-York, Brooklyn, Bufbe Rochester, Albany, Syracuse and Troy-colled last year, reckoning New-York at net figpopulation 3,436,576) from 19,293 places, \$2,154,568.

The this bill the same places would pay \$12,536,225.

Descr an estimate of 40 per cent, and 11,576 places and pay in all \$7,521,135. Fifty per cent of this to J'y and State would give to each \$3,760,567, or to cities \$605,999 more than they received last

ar, For ease in figuring, call it 76 per cent. So that of the \$3,760,507 that would, on this basis, I have estimated, go into the State Treasury, they Continued on Third Page.

CLERGYMEN AT ODDS.

WILVLY DIFFERENT VIEWS REGARDING A HEBREW MISSIONARY.

WELVE REPUBLICAN SENATORS OPPOSED TO THE THE CHARGES AGAINST SUPERINTENDENT WARSZAWIAK, OF THE AMERICAN MISSION TO THE JEWS-DR. SCHAUFFLER'S SUPPORT OF THEM-DR. JOHN HALL AND OTHERS PRO-NOUNCE THEM UN-

> The Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, vice-president of the City Mission and Tract Society, whose office is in the United Charitles Building, No. 105 East Twenty-second-st., when asked by a Tribune reporter yesterday regarding the public protest of the Rev. Drs. Josiah Strong, Charles H. Parkhurst, Henry A. Stimson, S. H. Virgin, W. H. P. Faunce, J. R. Davies and F. F. Ellinwood against the continued use of their names as members of the Board of the American Mission to the Jews, of which Hermann Warszawiak is superintendent, "The reason that the seven clergymen mentioned took such public action was because, after they had resigned, Warszawiak sent out copies of his publication called 'The Jewish Christian,' in which their names were published

CAUSES OF THE RESIGNATIONS.

"The resignations were caused by various reasons. Dr. Strong's reason was that Warszawiak had speculated with trust funds which he had received from Scotland. Warszawiak, who had been connected with the City Mission for five years, admitted to me that he had speculated with those funds to the amount of £2,000 through a broker in Paris. He did not lose anything, however. Dr. Stimson's reason was simply that he thought Warszawiak only wanted a committee for the influence of the names of its members, and not to direct the work of the mission. Others resigned for various causes. One main reason was because Warszawiak is a constitut onal and persistent liar, of which I have in this office proof which will be shown to any unbiassed committee of proper persons. I have a letter from the man who baptized him, saying that he is a har and that he would lie at any time about anything. He left the City Mission one year ago last January. He resigned, but his resignation was something that had to come, and it was accepted in the hope that he would improve; more to do with him under any circumstances.

"I sent him a letter last year indorsing his work in some measure, because I thought he would do better, but yesterday I sent another letter withdrawing the former one, because he has continued to lie. If he will choose one unbiassed person. I will choose another, and let these two choose a third person, to examine the proofs which I have. If that committee says that I am wrong I will forever after hold my peace, but if it says that Warszawiak is wrong, he must

THE CHARGES DENIED. Mr. Warszawiak, who was seen at his office, No. 73 Bible House, said: "My resignation from the City Mission was not forced, and I was not guilty of any misdeed. If Dr. Schauffler now says that I am a liar, why did he give me a letter of commendation? If he says that I ever speculated with trust funds, or admitted to him that I had done so, then he is a liar. I never speculated with trust funds in Paris or anywhere else. If I had done so, what a fool I would be to confess it to him as my superior officer, or to any one else! The American Mission to the Jews is prosperous. It has mission rooms at No. 424 Grand-st., corner of Attorney-st., where meetings are held nightly, and it publishes a monthly paper in the interest of its work. Dr. Schauffler has made charges against me before, and they was left out. He shed no tears over his failure have been investigated and disproved. I do not to receive an invitation, declaring that he could | feel at liberty to discuss them or to furnish a investigated them, and I must refer you to the

AN OPEN STATEMENT.

Mr. Warszawiak then handed to the reporter the following printed document, headed, "An

Bible House, New-York, Nov. 25, 1895.

Christian people both here and broad have, now and again, doubtless heard of charges which have been made from various sources against the Jewish missionary. Herman Warszawiak.

The Hoard of the American Mission to the Jews, in view of these rumors, and having received a special committee of investigation, with the Rev. David James Burrell, D. D. as chairman. This committee met together and in a most impartial and thorough manner investigated the charges made, with the result that in every case Mr. Warszawiak was fully acquitted.

At the regular meeting of the Board of the American Mission to the Jews, which met this morning in the committee-room of the Rible House, the investigating committee presented its full report to the members of the Board, together with a letter of exculpation from the chairman, after which the resolution was passed "completely vindicating Mr. Warszawiak from the charges formulated against him."

The Board also advised that this resolution be

inst him." he Board also advised that this resolution be lished in the next issue of "The Jewish-Chris-

published in the next lesue of "The Jewish-Christian."

We now deem it wise to make these statements known because of the fact that these false rumors are spread for the purpose of influencing Christian people against the work carried on by Mr. Warszawiak as the superintendent of the American Mission to the Jews.

For nearly six years, notwithstanding all opposition, Mr. Warszawiak has been successfully laboring among the 250,000 Hebrews of this city. He preaches the glorious Gospel to large numbers week after week. The committee, being convinced of the value of the work, heartily recommends it to the sympathy and practical help of the Christian public.

JOHN HALL, D. D.,

President of the American Mission to the Jews.

DAVID JAS, BURRIELL, D. D.,

Chairman.

CONSTANT A. ANDREWS,
(president United States Savings Bank), treasurer.
Rev. W. H. WALKER, St.,
Secretary.

AUTHENTICITY OF THE DOCUMENT. The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, who was seen at his home, No. 712 Fifth-ave., yesterday, said: "The document called 'an open statement' is authentic, but I do not care to reopen discussion of the case. When the resignations of the seven clergymen who protested against the continued use of their names were received, they tinued use of their names were received, they were considered by the Board, and, after being laid over for a shor. time, were accepted and their names duly dropped. If you want the specifications of Dr. Schauffler's charges against Mr. Warszawiak you must get them from Dr. Burrell, who was chairman of the Investigating Committee. I can only say that they were disproved. The alleged speculation with trust funds was investigated, and the charge was not sustained. Mr. Warszawiak received a testimonial letter from Dr. Schauffler when he resigned. I have full confidence in Mr. Warszawiak to-day, as I have had heretofore."

The Rev. Dr. Burrell, pastor of the Marble Church at Twenty-ninth-st. and Fifth-ave, was absent from the city yesterday, but his assistant, the Rev. H. A. Kinports, who was seen in Dr. Burrell's study, sald: "I have talked with Dr. Burrell about this mater within a few days, and I know that he has the utmost confidence in Mr. Warszawiak." Mr. Kinports could not furnish a copy of the charges.

Constant A. Andrews, who was seen at his banking office, No. 72 Broadway, sald: "I was treasurer of the City Mission while Warszawiak was there, and his accounts were always correct. The American Mission to the Jews is in sound financial condition. I know of nothing against Mr. Warszawiak. All I know of him is in his favor, and I have full confidence in him to-day, as I have always had since I have known him. The controversy is a personal one, which I deciline to discuss, and I have nothing further to say for publication." were considered by the Board, and, after being

say for publication." LETTER FROM MR. WARSZAWIAK. The following letter from Mr. Warszawiak was sent to The Tribune yesterday:

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I noticed in to-day's Tribune a communication

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1896.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

from several former members of the Board of the American Mission to the Jews, in which they protest against the use of their names subsequent to their resignations. The truth is that their names have not been used since the November meeting of our Board, at which their resignations were acted upon. You further state that the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, vice-president of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society, said "that Warszawlak had resigned about one year ago, as the society was much dissatisfied with his methods." This is an error, as the records of the City Mission themselves show that I resigned of my own free will, believing that I could be better used for God by starting an exclusive work for Jews, instead of working under the New-York City Mission and Tract Society. As a matter of fact, this agitation is set on foot by Dr. Schauffler, who is constantly persecuting and seems desirous to ruin the work of the American Mission of the Jews; but God Broth, and our faith is still stronger in Him alone who never fails those that faithfully labor in His cause.

HERMANN WARSZAWIAK.

Superintendent American Mission to the Jews, New-York, Feb. 25, 1896.

A WARSHIP IS CALLED FOR-

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN NICARAGUA REQUIRE PROTECTION.

AT MINISTER BAKER'S REQUEST THE ALERT SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Washington, Feb. 26.-At the request of Mr. Baker, United States Minister at Managua, Nicaragua, Secretary Herbert has decided to send the United States ship Alert to Corinto for the protection of American Interests. The Alert left San Jose, Guatemala, for Acapulco, Mexico, yesterday and cannot be communicated with intil she arrives at the latter port, probably on Fri-

day. At Acapulco her commander will find a telegram from Secretary Herbert, directing I in to proceed to Corinto without delay.

Mr. Baker's dispatch to the State Department, in which the request for a warship is made, gives a synopsis of the perturbed condition of affairs in Nicaragua, as already covered by United Press dispatches

Observation of the United States, called at the State Department this morning to get the latest news

THE DAVIS ABANDONED AT SEA.

HER CREW ABOUT TO TAKE TO THE BOATS WHEN THE STRATHISLA TOOK THEM OFF-THEY WERE TRANSPERRED LATER TO THE CURACAO.

On board the Red D Line steamship Curacao, which arrived here yesterday from Venezuelan ports, was Captain Claxton and nineteen seamen of the American ship William G. Davis, which was abandoned and burned about one hundred and Davis sailed from Manila for the Delaware Break-

water with a cargo of sugar on October 2. Until February 16, Captain Claxton said yester day, ordinary weather was encountered and the voyage was uneventful, but on that date, in latitude 29.24, longitude 70:13, the ship ran into a severe westerly gale. For five days the gale continued. increasing at times to a hurricane, and the vessel sprang a leak and part of the crew had to take to the pumps. On February 21 the lookout or the Davis sighted the big British ship Favonius. also from Manila for the Delaware Breakwater, scudding along under bare poles and trying to stee: out of the hurricane. That was in latitude 32:16, ion gitude 72:32. Finally on February 21 the rudder-head was carried away and the ship became unmanage-The sugar, which had been melted by ame water-logged.

The captain had the bonts prepared to launch The captain had the boats prepared to launch when the sea caimed somewhat, and made arrangements for abandoning his ship. The same day the Nova Scottan bark Strathisla hove in sight, and the Davis's crew of twenty men were safely transferred to the hark. There were four monkeys and a dog aboard the Davis, but as the boat's were hadly crowded they had to be left behind. The dog was shot and the monkeys thrown overboard, and then the captain set fire to the vessel, as otherwise, he would have been a serious menace to navigation. When the Strathisla drew away from the wreck the latter was a mass of fames. The crew saved only the clothes they stood in, and the only valuable that the skipper brought away with him was his chronometer.

On February 11 the bark spoke the transition of the ship, and Captain Urquhart asked the captain to take abourt the twenty shipwrecked men, as his provisions were running low. The Curacao's captain consented, and the transfer was made. The Davis was built in Maine in 1877, and her agents in this city were J. H. Winchester & Co. She was Davis was built in Maile the this city were J. H. Winchester & Co. She wa this city were J. H. Winchester & Co. She wa of 1,589 tons, 214 feet long, 41 feet beam and 25 fee

THE ST. PAUL NOT DAMAGED.

SHE WAS TO SAIL LAST NIGHT, BUT DID NOT GET

AWAY AT THE EXPECTED TIME. The American Line steamship St. Paul, which was to sail last night, had not left her pier at a late hour. It was said, nowever, that she would eall at an early hour this morning. She arrived yeserday morning from Newport News, where she had been on the drydock, and a large gang of stevedores and longshoremen at once went to work stow-

C. A. Griscom, fr., said vesterday about the C. A. Griscom, ir., said vesterday about the steamship: "The survey and examination of the St. Paul in the graving-dock at Newport News demon-strated that the recent grounding off Long Branch did not damage her to any extent. There were no 'repairs' necessary. A few bearings in the ma-chinery which had been ground by the sand had to be replaced. She will carry out to-night her usual number of passengers, a general cargo and \$199,000 in silver bars."

CAUGHT ON A STOLEY WHEEL.

A BALTIMORE AND OHIO CONDUCTOR ARRESTED FOR ROPHING EXPRESS CARS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 24.-L. L. Buil, of this city, con ductor of a Royal Blue Line train on the Baltimore and Ohio Ralicoad, was arrested to-day on the harge of stealing goods from express cara. as placed under arrest while preparing to take out his train. He confessed his guilt to the detective when arrested. He was placed under \$1,000 bail for a further hearing. For some time past cars of the United States Express Company have been entered while in motion, boxes and packages broken open and their contents strewn about the floor. Many articles have been stolen, but it is believed that the search has been principally for packages containing money and jewelry.

Bull had been a trusted employ of the company for a number of years. The detectives alless that he broke into two express cars on February I. They suspect that he threw articles from moving trains as they crossed the mesdows into Jersey City, but the only article traced directly to him is a bleycle on which the unsuspecting conductor rode this morning from his home to the railroad station. One of the detectives said that about five years ago, while Bull was employed as a backage-master, one of the cars was robbed of diamonds valued at 14.00c. No clew was ever secured to the thief, and now the detectives are endeavoring to fasten this crime upon Bull. earch has been principally for packages containing

A BIG SWINDLE RECALLED.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL COM PANY SECURES JUDGMENT AGAINST TWO

Philadelphia, Feb. 26.-In the United States Court to-day, in the case of the Chesapeake and Dela-ware Canal Company against James A. L. Wilson and Henry D. Lesley, judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff for \$1,296,390 54 for want of appearance.

This announcement recalls the startling discoveries made in July, 1886, that the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company had been the victim of systematic swindling on the part of J. A. L. Wilsystematic swindling on the part of J. A. L. Wilson, the treasurer, and Henry V. Lesley, his predecessor in that office. The thefts represented an insenious overissue of the bonds of the company, amounting to about \$815,000, and also the abstraction of a large amount of cash by manipulation of the books. As soon as the discovery of the fraud was made known Wilson and Lesley fied to Braz'l. They were brought back, and on pleas of guilty were sent to prison.

MISS BARTLETT LOSES HER CASE.

Boston, Feb. 26.-The jury in the Bartlett-Bigelow cose this morning rendered a verilict for the de-fendant. Miss Mary O. Bartlett sued the executors of Dr. Henry T. Bigelow's estate for \$200,000 for breach of contract. Miss Bartlett asserted that she was engaged to marry Dr. Bigelow, and he promised, in the event of his dying before the ceremony was performed, to leave her \$150,000 in his will. Dr. Bigelow died in 1890, and Miss Bartlett's name did not appear in his will.

SILVER FIGHT CONTINUES.

ECHOES OF THE SLAUGHTER OF THE HOUSE TARIFF BILL.

SENATOR CARTER ATTEMPTS TO JUSTIFY THE AC-"HOLDING UP" THE MEASURE-HE STARTS A LIVELY DEBATE, IN

WHICH MESSES, SHERMAN, HOAR AND TELLER TAKE THE LEAD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Feb. 26.-There were some interesting echoes in the Senate to-day of yesterlay's slaughter by the silver Senators from the silver mining States of the Emergency Revenu bill. Mr. Carter, of Montana, the chairman of the vertising for a week or more his intention to justify his vote of February 12 against taking up the House bill for consideration, and no one was more chagrined than he yesterday to find a sec ond vote on the same question forced upon him before he had had an opportunity to excuse or paillate his open deflance of party sentiment and his studied repudiation of the legislative pregramme adopted by the Republican Senatoria caucus of last December.

Although robbed of a large share of its timeliness and dramatic effect by yesterday's second secession from the party ranks of Mr. Teller and his following, Mr. Carter's speech was neverthe less listened to with interest by those who wished to discover how the Montana Senator could reconcile the retention of his high official posttion in the party organization with an active participation in the highwaymanlike operations by which Mr. Teller and Mr. Dubots are seeking to "held up" important legislation formally indersed by a Republican caucus.

Mr. Carter's chief excuse for allying himself with the eliver monomaniacs in the Senate was found to be a most unsubstantial one-namely, that the Revenue bill was, in his opinion, an undesirable piece of tariff legislation, and should be abandoned, in spite of the fact that it had passed the House of Representatives by a unaninous Republican vote, and is supported in the "deliberative branch" by all but six of the forty-four Republican Senators.

Mr. Carter's specious and empty apologies naturally drew some comment from other Republican Senators, and a brisk debate was preipitated, in which Mess s. Hoar, Sherman and Teller took the leading parts. Mr. Teller again emphasized the hopeless extent to which his silver monomania has gone, and demonstrated afresh the folly of counting on the support of himself and his followers for rational legislation of any sort in this or any other Congress. Mr. Carter did not go so far as Mr. Teller in extravagance. Whether or not the silver monomania has affected him beyond the possible reovery of political sanity remains to be determined by future actions here and at St. Louis.

THE DEBATE IN DETAIL.

Cameron (Rep., Penn.) presented the petition of the Glass Bottle Rowers' Association of United States and Canada, urging the re-enactment f the free collage laws at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The Army Appropriation bill was reported and placed on the calendar. A bill was introduced by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) for

he appointment of General O. O. Howard as eutenant-general on the retired list of the Army. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) offered a substitute for the pending Cuban resolution. It authorizes and requests the President to issue a proclamation recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba.

up the Tariff bill and the statements made Messrs, Morrill (Rep., Vt.) and others that the Tariff bill was dead. He said that, while he did not believe in the policy set forth in that bill, yet if the in the Senate would help pass it. The Populists is the Senate now said to the protectionist Repub-"We will swallow your measure of taxatlor (the House Tariff bill), which is nauscating, which is unjust, if you give to the people of the country more sound money with which to pay the increased taxation." He said that the Populist votes, added to the forty-four Republican votes in the Senate, would carry the House Tariff bill by a majority of five, and the Populist Senators would give their votes for it "without the dotting of an i or the crossing of a t" if the Republican Senators would yote for the addition to it of a free-coinage substitute. He introduced and sent to the clerk's desk

Mr. Baker (Rep., Kan.) asked Mr. Allen if he would pledge himself and his party to vote for the House Tariff bill with a provise for the free colnage

of American silver only. Mr. Allen replied that he could not pledge his party one way or the other; but for himself, he would not do it, because it was not free coinage. The bill was ordered to be printed as an amend-

ment to the House Tariff bill. Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.) offered two resolutions which were referred, one requiring information as to the number and salaries of Senate officials, and he other directing an inquiry to be made as to whether there may not be a reduction of Senate

expenses—cutside of salaries.

Mr. Carter (Rep., Mont.) then addressed the Senate in explanation of his vote against taking up the House Tariff bill on February 13. Mr. Carter was still speaking to a deeply interested audience when the morning hour expired, and the Cubar resolution came up as the unfinished business; but, at the request of Senators Sherman (Rep., Ohio), Hoar (Rep., Mass.) and Frye (Rep., Mc.)—who all rose simultaneously—the Cuban resolution was temporarily laid aside and Mr. Carter was permitted to nish his speech, which he did at 2:15, his perora tion being generally applauded. (For Senator Car-

QUESTIONS FROM MR. HOAR. Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) criticised Mr. Carter's position on the subject of wool, adapting Byron's

When falls the Colliseum Rome shall fall.

And when Rome falls, the world'—
to the position of protectionists. They must all stand together, or must all fall together. He re-minded the Senator from Montana that protection

on the wool of the farmers of his State had been

minded the Senator from Montana that protection on the wool of the farmers of his State had been supported by the votes of New-England against the votes of the wool-krowing States themselves. He now wished to ask the Senator from Montana one question. That was, "Whether we are to understand him as saying that if he fails to convince the majority of the country and the majority of his Republican associates that they are wrong, he proposes that no protective tariff shall pass the Senate?" Mr. Hoar also asked Mr. Carter whether he was satisfied with the construction given to the bimetallic clause of the last Republican platform by Mr. Harrison.

Mr. Carter expressed his regret that the latter question had been put to him. It had not been his purpose to undertake to injure or to advance the political fortunes of any honorable member of the party aspiring to the Presidency of the Republic. But since the question had been propounded, he would say that he had not been wholly satisfied with the administration and purposes of Mr. Harrison. Still, Mr. Harrison's interpretation of the bimetallic provision of the Republican platform was reasonably satisfactory as furnishing a beacon light for hope. But, as interpreted by the Republicans of the East, the Minneapolis platform commanded them to whee the last vestice of legislative favor to silver from the statute-book. With that construction of the platform he was at war now and would continue to be at war.

Mr. Gear (Rep. Jowa) reminded Mr. Carter that the himetallic plank in the Minneapolis platform had been drawn up by two distinguished Senators—Jones, of Nevada, and Teller, of Colorado.

Mr. Carter admitted that that was so, but said, facetiously, that those Senators were so Ignorant of the English language that they did not understand that they were obliterating all legislation in favor of silver.

MR. TELLER AND THE BIMETALLIC PLANK Mr. Teller (Rep., Col.) explained his connection with the bimetallic clause in the Minneapolis platform, and gave what he contended for as the proper

A BOLT IS NOT FEARED.

TALK OF THE SILVER EXTREMISTS RE-GARDED AS BLUSTER.

LEADING REPUBLICANS OF THE HOUSE DO NOT

foreshadowing the possible defection of the free silver Republicans and the nomination by them of Senator Teller, of Colorado, or Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, on a free coinage platform, are received by leading Republican members of the House with incredulity. The assertion that the silver men hold the balance of power in New-York and Indiana is absolutely denied. There are said to be certain sections of New-York State where little groups of free silverites are to be found, but they are widely scattered and not of sufficient importance to carry a single county

The Indiana Republicans who were spoken to feel certain that the members of their party who favor free coinage will not desert the nominee of the St. Louis Convention. Mr. Steele, who represents the Marion District, said there would be no defection worth speaking of. "We have always had to beat," he said, "all the isms in Indiana when we succeeded in carrying the State, and it will be nothing new to beat them this time." Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, took the same

Excepting Schuylkill County, in Pennsylvania, where many members of the old Greenback party still remain, there is apparently no sentiment in Pennsylvania for free silver that, in the opinion of the Pennsylvania Representatives, will cut any figure in the approaching campaign. Mr. Daizell, of Pittsburg, says there is no silver sentiment in the State of any consequence. He is satisfied that the action of the free silver men in putting their craze above protection will have a tendency to drive intelligent Republicans every-where out of their ranks.

where out of their ranks.

Mr. Dingley, of Maine, the Republican leader of the House, ventured the assertion that, outside of the mining States and a few of the adjoining States, the irree-silver men in the North, East and West are not worth considering. In his judgment they will cut no figure in the elections this year.

ions this year. Nebraska Republicans insist that the sound-Neuraska Republicans insist that the sound-money element in that State is largely in the ascendancy. The Republicans are mainly for sound money, and from 15,000 to 20,000 Demo-crats, it is said, would vote the Republican ticket if the Democr. tic party committed itself to a declaration favoring the free coinage of silver.

Representative Hartman, of Montana, who is a Representative Hartman, of Montana, who is a pronounced friend of silver and one of the active members of that minority, believes there is a free-silver sentiment in the East, but he frankly added that "it doesn't crop out in the House." He has heard of no plan of the silver Republicans looking to a boit if the platform at St. Louis is not satisfactory to them. He believes, however, that, as between bimetallism and the single gold standard, the majority of the American people favor the former. He goes even further, in saying that a majority of the voters would support a 16 to 1 proposition because that would produce genuine bimetallism.

MR. MORGAN SAID TO BE THE BUYER.

A REPORT CONCERNING THE BOSTON ELEVATED Boston, Feb. 26 .- It is reported on excellent author-

ity that the franchises and charter of the Boston Elevated Raliroad Company, known as the Meigs system, has been sold to J. Pierpont Morgan, the New-York financier. Mr. Morgan was in Boston a system, the Morgan was in Boston a New-York financier. Mr. Morgan was in Boston a short time ago, and it is believed that the transfer Coupled with the report of the sale, all sorts of

rumors were put in circulation. One of these was that the purchase was made by Mr. Morgan in the interest of the West End Street Railway Company. President Little said he had only just heard of the report and that if Mr. Morgan had bought the franhise he had done so on his own account. Morgan is a stockholder in the West End Street Rail-way Company, but President Little says he does not represent the road in the purchase.
It is the general belief in State-st, that the Boston Elevated Railroad Company has sold its franchises to Mr. Morgan in order to get money to carry out its plans and that a reorganization of the company will follow, which will result in the building of the plans and that a reorganization of the company will follow, which will result in the building of the road. The Meks act, passed in 1894, gives a franchise to construct an elevated road in Boston and its suburbs. The authorized capital stock is \$15,00,00,00, and the company was required to file application within six months for a route of five miles of track. The ap-plication is now before the Board of Aldermen.

J. Plerpont Morgan declined yesterday to say whether he had bought the charter of the Boston Elevated Railroad Company which is known as the Meles system.

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY IN THE SOUTH. A BULLET LOCATED BY MEANS OF X RAYS AT

DAVIDSON COLLEGE. Charlotte, N. C., Feb. 25.—The first experiment with the Röntgen photographic process in the South has been successful. At Davidson College, one of the foremost Presbyterian Institutions in the South, Payldson, twenty miles from Charlotte, Professor Henry Louis Smith, of the Chair of Physics, demon-A bullet was fired into the hand of a dead negro in the dissecting room of the medical department. The photograph discovered the builet, the X ray penetrating not only the flesh, but the bone, and showing the ball hidden behind the bone in the middle finger.

W. C. WHITNEY INSPECTS COKE OVENS.

IT IS SAID THAT HE CONTEMPLATES THE EREC TION OF IMMENSE PLANTS IN NOVA SCOTIA. Johnstown, Penn., Feb. 26.-It has just become known that William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the known that William C. Whitney, ex-Secretary of the Nevy, was in Johnstown a few days ago on a quiet visit to the Cambria Iron Company's Otto-Hofman coke ovens, which he critically examined and with which he was deeply impresse?

Mr. Whitney, it is understood, contemplates the erection of immense coke plants in Nova Scotia.

TO SUE FOR STATE MONEYS.

Albany, Feb. 26.-State Treasurer Colvin to-day requested the Attorney-General to begin actions against the bondsmen of three defunct New-York City banks to collect balances due the State with accrued interest to March 1 on account of transaccrued interest to March I on account of transactions had with the banks as depositaries of State moneys. The institutions are the Canal Street Bank, which owes the State \$3,136; the St. Nicholas Bank, \$786, and the Madison Square Bank, \$562. These banks were indebted to the State when Mr. Colvin entered office, and have made partial payments to him from time to time.

ADRIFT ON LAKE ERIE.

Cleveland, Feb. 25.-A telegram from Port Dover, ont., says that the ferryboat Shenango is adrift on Lake Erie without steering gear. Twelve of the crew arrived at Port Dover over the ice, a letter from Captain McLeod, saying he had only a few days' fuel and provisions. The Shenango left Port Dever on February 19, and should have reached Conneaut the same evening. The owners of the boat are anxious for her safety. She was seen from the Ohlo shore to-day drifting.

EX-MINISTER TREE GETS A VERDICT. Chicago, Feb. 26.-After a long and closely con ested trial a jury in Judge Burke's court this morning returned a verdict awarding ex-Judge Lambert Tree, former Minister to Belgium, \$28,320 dam-ages against Michael C. McDonald, known in gambling and turf circles of the country as "Mike" McDonald. The action grew out of the renting o McDonaid. The action grew out of the renting of the Garfield Park racetrack, owned by Judge Tree, to the Garfield Park Club. McDonaid, it was said, guaranteed the rent, and the point on which the defence rested to win was that the ex-Minister knew the law against gambling was being violated on his property, and, therefore, had no right to recover, having rented the track for gambling purposes. Judge Tree, however, swore he was ignorant of betting on the races there. McDonaid will be sued for \$25,000 more rent due from the defunct club under the lease.

SHORT LINE PERFECT SERVICE TO FLORIDA
Florida Short Line Limited has no equal. Leaves
New-York Daily 3:20 p. m., via Penn. R. R., Southern R. R. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. R. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. C. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and R. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and R. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and R. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. C. & P. Dining, observation,
ern R. A. and F. A. and F. A. and F. A. and F. and F

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

GEORGE WATSON, OF NEWARK, KILLS HIMSELF AT THE GILSEY.

HE HAD RECENTLY GIVEN UP ACTIVE CHARGE OF HIS CLOTHING BUSINESS, BUT BECAME

George Watson, who had been a successful clothing merchant in Newark for thirty years, committed suicide in the Gilsey House in this city yesterday, apparently because he had retired from business and had given himself up to needless worry when he had nothing else with which to occupy his mind. It is not the first time that a man who has been active in business for years, and then has tried to enjoy idleness has lost in-

Mr. Watson went to live at the Gilsey House last October with his wife and his son, George, who is an invalid. His oldest son, Clarence, managed the business in Newark. Mr. Watson's health was not good, but he was able to walk out every day. He seemed to be trying to enjoy a life of ease, but he took little pleasure and had no hobby with which to occupy his time. He grew moody at times and fancied that his business was not being managed properly. Each member of the family at the hotel had a separate room, the rooms adjoining each other. Mrs. Watson heard her husband walking about in his room early vesterday morning, and at 6 o'clock she heard a sound like the fall of a heavy body on the floor. Fearing that some accident had happened to him, she tried to get into his room, but found the door locked.

a hallboy appeared. Mrs. Watson then was in great excitement, having called loudly to he husband without being able to get any answer. The boy procured a passkey and opened the door of Mr. Watson's room. He saw Mr. Watson's body lying on the floor and a pool of blood under the head and shoulders. Mr. Watson had cut his throat with a razor which was still clasped in his right hand. Mrs. Watson looked into the room and fainted at the sight of her husband's body. Dr. Townsend, the hotel physician, was called to the room, and, finding that Mr. Watson was dead, he turned his attention to Mrs. Watson, who was hysterical. Young George Watson was helpless in bed. A telegram to Clarence Watson called him from Newark as soon as possible.

She rang the electric bell to summon help, and

Later in the day Clarence Watson made arrangements for the removal of his father's body from the hotel. He said he knew of no motive for the suicide, as he supposed that his father had been in comparatively good health, and there was no reason to worry about the business

there was no reason to worry about the business in Newark.

The suicide of Mr. Watson was a shock to business men in Newark, to whom he was well known. There was no cause for suicide, as the business of the firm is prosperous. For some years he had been in poor health, and spent only about an hour each day at his place of business. He had a handsome house at Plainfield, where he lived in the summer, spending the winter rouths in New-York.

Mr. Watson was born in Western New-York fifty-seven years ago. He went to Newark in 1859 and entered the clothing store of the late John McGregor as a salesman. At the close of the War of the Rebellion, he and Edward Dunham, another salesman, started in the clothing business under the firm name of Dunham & Watson, their store being on the east side of Broad-st., near Market-st., in Newark. Mr. Watson subsequently removed to the opposite side of Broad-st., where he prospered for years. Watson subsequently removed to the opposite side of Broad-st., where he prospered for years. Later he carried on business at No. 795 Broadst. He took his son, Clarence A., into partnership, under the firm name of George Watson & Co., and the son has been the manager for several years, owing to his father's failing health. Mr. Watson was a director in the old Newark Savings Institution. At one time he was interested in the National State Bank as a director. He leaves a widow and two sons.

SAVED FROM THE SURGEON'S KNIFE.

AN ACCIDENT, WHICH MIGHT HAVE CAUSED DEATH, PROVED FORTUNATE, AS IT TURNED OUT.

cidents often make dangerous surgical opera a young carpenter, yesterday met with a dangerous accident which saved him from a surgical opera-tion. For some time, without his knowledge, there had been growing in his throat a tumor nearly three nad been growing in his throat a tumor hearly tiffed inches in length. He was at work in the elevator shaft of the building, at No. 394 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, when the elevator car descended upon him. The floor of the car squeezed him against a temporary platform in the shaft until blood gushed from his growth and have. a temporary platform in the shaft until blood gushed from his mouth and nose. When the car was raised and he was extricated from the shaft in ambulance carried him to the hospital in Hudson-st. His nose had been fractured, and there were some severe found not to be serious. The surgeons at the hospital discovered, however, that he had been relieved of the tumorous growth in his throat by a paroxysm of coughing which followed the accident, and they declared that he had been saved from the necessity of undergoing a dangerous operation. When McClatchey was taken to his home at No. 401 West Forty-fifth-st., last evening, he was inclined "to thank his lucky stars" that the elevator had caught him.

YOUNG TRAIN WRECKERS INDICTED.

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 26.-The Grand Jury that has handed up thirty-one indictments. Among those were five four murder in the first degree. Of these five four were against the young train wreckers of the fast mail.

LOSS OF A BRITISH STEAMSHIP.

Nassau, N. P., Feb. 26.-The British steamship Ep-Nassau, N. P., Feb. 26.—The British steamship Epworth, Captain Gautier, which salled from New-Orleans, February 11, via Newport News, for Ipswich, with a cargo of corn, went ashore near Great Harbor, Abaco, on February 29. The Epworth encountered a heavy storm off Cape Hatteras and bore for Nassau. Arrived off Great Harbor, she took on board a pilot and attempted to make the harbor, but grounded. The vessel, with Loop bags of corn, is a total loss. Captain Gautier and his crew reached Nassau in safety.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 26.—The Sidney sewer-pipe and terra cotta works at Sidney, Kitsap County, were destroyed by fire last night. The plant was valued at \$75,000 and insured for \$15,000.

Chicago, Feb. 26.—More than a quarter of a million gailons of beer were spoiled by fire in the cooling-rooms of the M. Brand Brewing Company at Eiston-ave. and Snow-st. last night. The damage to the beer and the building in which it was housed was estimated by Mr. Brand at \$47,000.

was estimated by Mr. Brand at \$47,000.

Lockport, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Last September William A. Wilson, of Cambria, owner of a large farm, was married to Miss Elizabeth Richardson, of Molyneux Corners. The next day Wilson disappeared and has not since been heard from, and the bride of a day brings a suit for a bill of separation and allmony on the ground of abandonment. There is a story that the cause of Wilson's departure is on account of the treatment received from the neighbors who gave the newly wedded couple a "borning."

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The list of officers of the Grand Encampment, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the State, for the ensuling year was announced at the annual session of the Grand Encampment held in this city, as follows: Grand patriarch, Franz F. Pfaff, of New-York; grand scribe, John G. Deubert, of New-York; grand scribe, John G. Deubert, of New-York; grand treasurer, D. H. Grundmann, of New-York; grand junior warden, William H. Mosher, of Binghamton; grand representative, Jacob Dilcher, of Buffalo. The encampment adjourned to meet next year at Corning.

Boston, Feb. 26.—Mark A. Blaisdell, lawyer, at

Campment adjourned to meet next year at Corning.

Boston, Feb. 28.—Mark A. Blaisdell, lawyer, at No. 10 Tremont-st., committed suicide at his home, No. 75 Regent-st., Roxbury, this morning. While in the bathroom he shot himself through the head. He was about fifty-five years of age, and it was generally supposed that he was possessed of considerable property, mostly in real estate. It is said that some of his business ventures have not turned out as he anticipated.

Tray, N. Y. Esh. 16.—Gillard Luthers.

out as as anticipated.

Troy, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Gilead Lutheran Church, of Centre Brunswick, Rensselaer County, is celebrating this week the 150th anniversary of its organiza-

Danville, Ky., Feb. 26.—John Murphy shot and futally wounded Frank Ellis, at Stanford, this afternoon, while Ellis was being taken from the jail to the courthouse to be tried for the murder of Heary Murphy, John's brother. Murphy met Ellis and the jailor within a few feet of the courthouse door, and shot at short range. Ellis was marshal of Junction City, this county, last May, and killed Henry Murphy while he was said to have been resisting arrest.